

Nov. 7, 1953 RR 2222

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

Published by the Information Department of
THE AUSTRIAN CONSULATE GENERAL

31 EAST 69th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N.Y. • TELEPHONE

MONTANA STATE
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

APR 8 - 1953

RECEIVED

LEHIGH 5-4120

VOL. VI, NO. 5

March 7, 1953

FIGL-SCHAERF GOVERNMENT RESIGNS AS CHANCELLOR FIGL IS ASKED TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT.

It was officially reported from Austria on February 25 that President Theodor Koerner received Chancellor Leopold Figl and Vice Chancellor Adolf Schaerf who submitted their resignation, as customary after a national election. Dr. Koerner accepted the resignation of the Government, but asked the present administration to continue handling the affairs of state until a new cabinet was formed. On February 28, Dr. Figl was entrusted by President Koerner with the task of forming a new Government.

SOCIALISTS WIN LARGEST POPULAR VOTE, PEOPLE'S PARTY HIGHEST NUMBER OF SEATS AS NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED.

On February 24; the "Wiener Zeitung" and "Die Presse" carried extensive commentaries on the outcome of the Austrian national elections. The "Wiener Zeitung" pointed with pride to the fact that more than 90% of Austria's voters had gone to the polls where most of them cast their votes for the major traditional parties. The paper said that the outcome of the elections was regarded abroad as a confirmation of the nation's support of the principle of coalition government. The so-called nationalist groups and especially the splinter parties had been taught a hard lesson, and the "People's Opposition" (Communists-Ed) showed no pulling power at all. The paper noted that the extremist parties of both the right and the left suffered setbacks, and precisely in those quarters where they had expected to make the best showing. And the paper concluded: "On this election day, the people of Austria had to pass the test of political maturity."

"Die Presse" found that the Socialist Party, with a gain of close to 200,000 votes, had become the numerically strongest party as compared to the last Parliamentary elections in 1949. It won seats from all the other parties — three from the People's Party, two from the Independents and one from the Communists. The paper went on to say that the large turnout of voters gave the lie to all those who had predicted that this time there would be widespread political dissatisfaction and apathy.

New Voters and Losses by Other Parties Account for Socialist Gains

The increase in Socialist votes, the paper continued, was traceable to the heavy Socialist inroads into the ranks of new voters and into those of the People's Party, from which they picked up 65,000 votes, and those of the League of Independents, from which they picked up 16,000 votes. Because of the electoral arithmetic required by proportional representation, the People's Party with 74 seats would continue to be the strongest party in Parliament. The paper felt that the People's Party had been in a particularly difficult position in this election because it was the main target not only of opposition attacks against the coalition government in which it had been the major partner, but also of the Socialist Party, its erstwhile partner in the coalition. People's Party leaders were assuming that this election marked the end of the party's decline in strength since 1945, although they fully realized that the outcome of this election has not made cooperation with its coalition partner any easier. In fact, stormy weather was expected in the field of economic policy.

The second characteristic of the election results was the fate of the independents, who had entertained high hopes of the outcome. They were unable to attract conservative votes, as they had hoped, and the split previously noticeable in their ranks widened to the proportions of a breach in the industrial areas. Although the League of Independents held its ground in Vienna and Lower Austria, in the other provinces many of its members streamed to the Socialists. There is no doubt, the paper commented, that internal disagreements were the cause of the party's serious reverse. As for the Communists, they did not manage to exceed the 5% which had apparently become their preordained total following in the country.

"Die Presse" concluded that in spite of criticism and reservations the coalition policy heretofore pursued by the major parties was endorsed and confirmed by the electorate, and would therefore be continued. "After this election, such a coalition policy is a foregone conclusion from the point of view of domestic politics and a necessity from the point of view of foreign policy," the paper said.

IN THIS ISSUE:

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

On Page 9

Published by the
Austrian Trade Delegate

SOCIALIST MAYOR TEMPORARILY ARRESTED BY SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

At the end of February the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" reported that shortly before the Austrian national elections (see page 3) the Soviet Commander of Mistelbach issued orders for the arrest of Socialist

Mayor Josef Baronbeck of Lanzendorf in the district of Mistelbach, Lower Austria. The paper relates that he was held at the district court of Mistelbach because he had refused to allow a showcase for the Russian paper "Oesterreichische Zeitung" to be affixed to the town hall at municipal expense.

The arrest caused such a stir and the immediate protests of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior were so effective that Mayor Baronbeck was released on the evening of the same day.

SOVIET HIGH COMMISSIONER DEMANDS REPEAL OF "STATUTE ON ASSOCIATIONS" TO FAVOR COMMUNIST "PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION."

The "Neues Oesterreich" reports that on February 13th the Allied Council for Austria discussed the Austrian Association Statute governing the organization and activities of political and other associations. Soviet High Commissioner General Sviridov, who recently returned from Russia, had submitted a motion to the Allied Council recommending that the Austrian Government be asked to repeal this statute, which dates back to the year 1867, and create a new law which would forbid what the Soviet proposal called "monarchistic and neo-Fascist" organizations. According to the Russians, the present statute was being used "to persecute the (Communist) 'People's Opposition' and intimidate its partisans."

The Western high commissioners rejected the Soviet proposal because it represented an attempt to involve the Allied Council in the election fight. Ambassador Payart, the representative of France, said that "to take the initiative (in this matter) from the elected representatives of the Austrian people would be to show an amazing disregard for Austrian public opinion." U.S. Ambassador Thompson reacted as follows to the Russian motion: "It would be extremely untimely if one week before the elections the Allied Council were to discuss the abrogation of a law that has been on the statute books for 86 years, especially since the election battle was being conducted in an atmosphere of quiet and complete fairness."

High Commissioner Caccia Quotes from Soviet Encyclopedia

British High Commissioner Sir Harold Caccia then asked General Sviridov what he actually meant by the word "democratic." In this connection, the British representative on the Council quoted a passage from the second edition (1952) of the Soviet Encyclopedia stating that the activities of associations (in the Soviet Union) must be under the direction of the Communist Party. He therefore contended that the word "democratic" in the Soviet proposal should more fittingly be replaced by the word "Communitic." If the Russian people agreed with this law, that was their business; but why should the Allied Council attempt to force it upon the Austrians? General Sviridov objected to Sir Harold Caccia's quotation, remarking that Russia's laws were "the most democratic in the world."

The French news service subsequently reported that General Sviridov then told the Council that he would not permit the application of the Association Statute against "democratic organizations" in the Russian Zone. In reply,

the French High Commissioner is said to have pointed out that the statute in question had been approved by the Allied Council in the past, and that no single one of the Four Powers could unilaterally interpret the Control Agreement as it pleased. As long as the law was not repealed and remained on the books, it could not be suspended in any of the zones. Both the British and United States representatives endorsed this position, and as no agreement could be reached the matter was finally dropped.

POSTHUMOUS POLITICAL WRITINGS OF PRESIDENT RENNER PUBLISHED.

The "Sonderdienst Oesterreich" reports that Vice Chancellor Adolf Schaerf, Socialist, recently published a series of political writings, entitled "Austria's Policy, 1918-1945", by the late Dr. Karl Renner, President of Austria, who died in January 1951.

As the first Chancellor of State of the Republic of Austria (1918-20), Dr. Renner occupied a prominent position in the Social-Democratic Party and in its successor, the Socialist Party, of which he was for many years the chairman. In 1945, as Chancellor of State for the second time, he headed the first Provisional Government of a reborn Austria, and on December 20, 1945, he was elected President of the Republic and, consequently, Chief of State by the Federal Assembly.

Of considerable interest in these writings, according to the "Sonderdienst" report, are Dr. Renner's views on the stormy events between 1933 and 1938, when Austria was resisting National-Socialism and when, in February 1934, civil war broke out between the Social-Democrats and the conservative government then in office. According to Dr. Renner, Austria's Social-Democrats on three separate occasions placed themselves at the disposal of the administrations successively headed by Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss and Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, with a view to closing ranks in the defense of Austria against National-Socialism. On October 8, 1933, Social-Democratic leaders offered the then Minister of the Army, Carl Vaugoin, the use of troops and men to defend the borders against Germany. These negotiations were unfortunately broken off when civil war broke out in 1934.

Sequel to

1938 Anschluss Seen as Rise of Nationalistic Ideologies

On March 4 and 7, 1938, less than a week before the entry of German troops into Austria (March 11th), Social-Democratic leaders again held talks with Chancellor Schuschnigg with the aim of creating a common defense against National-Socialism by broadening the government on a more democratic basis, but the rush of events quickly doomed these last-minute attempts and no concrete results could be achieved.

In these writings, Dr. Renner expressed the belief that Germany's annexation of Austria in 1938 was not only an historically unavoidable consequence of the rise of nationalistic ideologies in the 19th and 20th centuries, but also the result of the victorious Allied Powers' refusal in 1919 to accept the proposal made by him and by Dr. Otto Bauer that Austria be permitted to join a federated Germany on the basis of a plebiscite and a treaty between the two countries which would have the blessing of the victorious Powers.

VOTES

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS No	OF	VALID VOTES		PEOPLE'S PARTY		SOCIALIST PARTY		PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION *)		UNION OF INDEPENDENTS	
		1953	1949	1953	1949	1953	1949	1953	1949	1953	1949
1	Vienna, Precincts: 1, 3, 4	140.800	135.869	59.371	63.035	54.160	51.977	7.627	7.453	18.842	12.418
2	" " 6, 7, 8	99.152	98.888	42.399	47.958	35.809	34.492	4.024	4.361	16.203	11.137
3	" " 9, 18, 19	146.336	143.408	57.513	62.497	59.309	57.188	7.105	7.059	21.570	15.755
4	" " 2, 20, 21	216.106	202.088	49.276	55.860	121.303	112.655	26.515	22.602	18.245	10.226
5	" " 5, 10, 11	171.639	162.206	40.277	43.889	101.209	94.844	16.806	16.135	12.594	6.652
6	" " 12, 13, 15	204.239	200.452	59.482	66.506	108.410	105.287	15.626	15.499	19.272	12.182
7	" " 14, 16, 17	199.900	199.249	53.967	62.109	110.650	108.997	16.305	16.601	18.064	10.779
Electoral District Group Vienna **)		1,178.172	1,142.160	362.285	401.854	590.850	565.440	94.008	89.710	124.790	79.149
TOTAL											
8	Upper Wienerwald District	236.439	230.847	120.882	126.081	89.905	81.444	14.252	12.599	11.098	10.048
9	Lower " "	303.599	294.454	106.597	116.755	150.183	137.714	27.107	25.540	19.130	13.060
10	Upper Manhartsberg	166.319	164.863	98.515	101.656	53.774	48.461	5.446	4.143	8.222	10.169
11	Lower " "	198.012	195.931	112.533	120.292	66.739	63.012	9.478	6.177	9.262	6.108
Electoral District Group Lower Austria **)		904.369	886.095	438.527	464.784	360.601	330.631	56.283	48.459	47.712	39.385
TOTAL											
12	Greater Linz District	138.200	126.947	44.669	37.686	66.480	50.389	6.408	5.344	20.059	32.757
13	Inn " "	98.534	96.002	54.516	51.211	28.882	21.252	1.296	1.387	13.840	21.948
14	Hausruck " "	142.470	140.862	67.417	64.693	50.828	39.720	3.571	3.635	20.521	32.729
15	Traun " "	147.739	143.747	59.331	56.600	65.136	51.215	5.953	6.718	16.977	28.640
16	Muehl " "	90.366	89.965	59.372	58.388	25.618	21.466	1.553	1.490	3.667	8.446
17	Salzburg	186.020	172.060	79.128	75.215	65.871	57.752	5.251	5.759	35.269	31.919
18	Tyrol	240.942	226.497	132.660	127.528	70.467	53.820	5.716	3.705	31.649	39.377
19	Vorarlberg	108.264	101.837	60.137	57.402	24.531	19.262	3.172	2.435	20.338	22.287
Electoral District Group Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg **)		1,152.535	1,097.917	557.230	528.723	397.813	314.876	32.920	30.473	162.320	218.103
TOTAL											
20	Greater Graz District	186.961	183.192	66.762	65.162	78.417	71.974	9.645	9.066	31.461	34.071
21	Middle and Lower Styria	127.883	127.824	58.449	62.945	49.038	43.930	2.861	3.134	17.252	17.540
22	East Styria	126.630	127.826	78.482	83.921	31.572	29.016	855	778	15.442	13.896
23	Upper Styria	221.093	214.913	65.854	68.691	113.496	99.562	15.833	16.639	25.790	29.484
24	Carinthia	253.179	248.834	73.013	83.801	121.782	101.365	10.406	10.002	42.052	51.247
25	Burgenland	168.452	164.972	81.367	86.700	75.242	66.739	5.417	4.805	6.203	6.398
Electoral District Group Styria, Carinthia, Burgenland **)		1,084.198	1,067.561	423.927	451.220	469.547	412.577	45.017	44.424	138.200	152.636
GRAND TOTAL		4,319.274	4,193.733	1,781.969	1,846.581	1,818.811	1,623.524	228.228	213.066	473.022	489.273

SEATS

	PEOPLE'S PARTY		SOCIALIST PARTY		PEOPLE'S OPPOS. *)		UNION OF INDEP.	
	1953	1949	1953	1949	1953	1949	1953	1949
1 Vienna, Precincts: 1, 3, 4	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
2 " " 6, 7, 8	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
3 " " 9, 18, 19	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
4 " " 2, 20, 21	1	2	4	5	—	1	—	—
5 " " 5, 10, 11	1	2	4	4	—	—	—	—
6 " " 12, 13, 15	2	2	4	4	—	—	—	—
7 " " 14, 16, 17	2	2	4	4	—	—	—	—
Electoral District Group Vienna **)								
DEPUTIES AT LARGE ***)								
8 Upper Wienerwald District	5	5	3	3	—	—	—	—
9 Lower " "	4	5	5	6	1	1	—	—
10 Upper Manhartsberg	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
11 Lower " "	4	5	2	2	—	—	—	—
Electoral District Group Lower Austria **)								
DEPUT. AT LARGE ***)								
12 Greater Linz District	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
13 Inn " "	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1
14 Hausruck " "	3	2	2	1	—	—	1	1
15 Traun " "	2	2	3	2	—	—	—	1
16 Muehl " "	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
17 Salzburg	3	3	2	2	—	—	1	1
18 Tyrol	6	5	3	2	—	—	1	1
19 Vorarlberg	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
Electoral District Group Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg **)								
DEPUTIES AT LARGE ***)								
20 Greater Graz District	2	2	3	2	—	—	1	1
21 Middle and Lower Styria	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
22 East Styria	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
23 Upper Styria	2	2	5	4	—	—	1	1
24 Carinthia	3	3	5	4	—	—	1	2
25 Burgenland	3	4	3	3	—	—	—	—
Elect. Distr. Group Styria, Carinthia, Burgenland **)								
DEP. AT LARGE ***)								
GRAND TOTAL	74	77	73	67	4	5	14	16

ELECTION RESULTS IN THE 25 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

That the Socialist Party obtained a plurality of the popular vote but not of the seats in Parliament is to be explained by the fact that the seats in Eastern Austria, where it has the largest following, this year require a higher number of votes than in Western Austria where the People's Party is stronger. This also explains why the Communists, although they polled a few thousand votes more than in the previous election, actually lost one seat.

*) Leftist Bloc (Communists)

**) Combination of Electoral Districts for the distribution of residual votes.

***) Additional seats by virtue of residual votes.

PRESS COMMENT ON ELECTION RESULTS IN VIENNA, LOWER AUSTRIA, BURGENLAND AND STYRIA. On February 25, "Die Presse" made the following comments in its analysis of the election results in the provinces of Vienna, Lower Austria, Burgenland and Styria.

The paper said that in the elections of February 22 political factors had played almost as important a part as factors of electoral arithmetic due to proportional representation. The 1945 and 1949 election returns were based on a mandate distribution which no longer reflected the actual population figures as ascertained by the last census. To correct the discrepancy, Vienna had to relinquish six seats, Lower Austria two and the Burgenland one. Of the six seats from Vienna which went to swell the number of seats allowed the western provinces, the People's Party lost four and the Socialists two in the last elections. In Lower Austria, the People's Party lost both mandates and in the Burgenland one. But anyone analyzing the returns solely in terms of the mandates lost is bound to get a distorted picture. Although the People's Party lost four seats in Vienna, it actually did not even lose as many votes as are required for a single basic mandate in most electoral districts of the city. Its loss of 38,500 votes does not even amount to one tenth of the total polled in 1949. And the Socialist Party, in spite of its loss of two seats, actually polled 35,000 votes more than in the last general elections.

The League of Independents picked up an additional 45,000 votes in Vienna, but still did not win a basic mandate. In Lower Austria, this party's gain of 8400 votes represents an increase of 20% as compared to 1949, whereas in the Burgenland it suffered a slight loss.

"Die Presse" went on to say that had municipal elections also been held in Vienna, the People's Party would have lost three seats to the League of Independents, assuming, of course, that the Socialist vote would have been the same. In Vienna's Northeast election district, the Communists lost their second basic mandate in the city.

An outsider may have some difficulty in understanding why a party — in this instance, the Socialist party — that polled 36,800 more votes than another, the People's Party, should have one seat less in Parliament. This is due to the system of proportional representation. Because the federalistic concept which characterizes the Austrian Constitution also influences the composition of the Nationalrat (Lower Chamber of Parliament), the seats are first distributed on the basis of the returns in each of the country's 25 electoral districts (first electoral apportionment). The remaining votes, however, are not apportioned throughout the entire federal territory, but only in four large electoral district groups. It is thus possible that during the second electoral apportionment fewer residual votes in one electoral district group may carry greater weight than a higher number of votes polled in another group.

The fewest such changes occurred in the four electoral districts of Styria. Both of the seats allocated to Styria this year on the basis of the latest census were won by the Socialists, who polled a plurality of about 28,000 votes. The People's Party held its ground and its loss of some 11,000 votes had no effect on the distribution of mandates.

The number of League of Independents deputies from this province also remained unchanged, notwithstanding that party's slight decrease in the popular vote.

FACTORS WHICH DETERMINED THE ELECTION OUTCOME IN TYROL, SALZBURG, CARINTHIA AND UPPER AUSTRIA. On February 24 "Die Presse" briefly analyzed the factors which determined the election outcome in the provinces of Tyrol, Salzburg, Carinthia and Upper Austria.

In the Tyrol, the paper commented, the League of Independents had been expected to make a strong showing with a marked increase in votes. Actually, the party lost 8,000 votes. As compared to the 1949 elections, the People's Party gained about 5,000 votes, the Socialists some 17,000 and the Communists 2,000 in this province. The People's Party increased its seats from 5 to 6, and the Socialists from 2 to 3. The Socialist gain was evident throughout the province and even the remotest mountain hamlets contributed to the Socialist total. The reason for the shift, the paper believes, were the problems confronting the farm and forestry workers and the internal crisis of the League.

In Salzburg there was no landslide. Compared to 1949, there were 12,740 more voters this time, and the People's Party, Socialists, and League of Independents picked up an additional 15,875 votes — the People's Party 3913, the Socialist Party 8119 and the League of Independents 3350. The Communists lost 508 votes. The Socialists made the greatest gain. The League of Independents' increase came mostly from the city of Salzburg, where its strength increased from 13,739 (in 1949) to 16,237, although the Socialists again took the lead in the city, with 22,225 votes.

People Voted for Democratic Course, Against Radicalism

In Carinthia, where the electoral picture was characterized by high unemployment and the lot of small farmers, the election struggle was sharper than anywhere else in the country. The outcome showed a Socialist gain of 20,746 votes over the 1949 total, whereas the People's Party suffered a loss of 10,788 and the League a loss of 9155. In their appeal to the voters, the Socialists addressed themselves primarily to the workers and the unemployed, without neglecting the large farm population. The League of Independents lost considerable ground, especially in industrial areas. In Villach it lost 1200 votes, in Klagenfurt about 1000 and in Spittal close to 3000.

The real surprise of the election was the League's loss of almost 50,000 votes (and three seats) in Upper Austria,

*Readers are invited to reprint or quote any material from
AUSTRIAN INFORMATION*

which had been the party's stronghold in 1949. Two of these seats were lost in electoral districts with a concentrated industrial population, i.e. in Linz and in the Traunviertel. The Socialists were the main beneficiaries of this loss. They picked up more than 50,000 votes and three seats, and made inroads into the rural districts and small towns. The People's Party also gained in all Upper Austrian electoral districts: almost 17,000 votes and one seat. Even behind the electoral mask of the "People's Opposition," the Communists managed to poll only 18,400 votes.

AUSTRIAN UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DECLINE.

After having registered a record high of 285,000 unemployed at the end of January, Austria's labor offices now report that the decline in the unemployment level which set in at that time is still being maintained. By February 15 unemployment figures were down by several hundred and the trend seems to be continuing. This gratifying development is all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that in February of last year unemployment was still increasing. In fact, at the end of February 1952, the unemployment figure stood at 215,000.

Austria's savings associations, which handle about 44% of all savings deposits and therefore represent a reliable barometer of the country's savings activities, recently reported that in January of this year the volume of deposits reached an all-time high. In that month alone, the increase in savings balances amounted to 111,000,000 schillings, or about a fifth of the increase for the entire year of 1952. As of December 31, 1951, total savings deposits stood at 922,000,000 schillings. By December 31, 1952, the total had jumped to 1,438,000,000, and on January 31, 1953, a peak of 1,549,000,000 schillings was reached.

AUSTRIA PURSUING ACTIVE FOREIGN-TRADE POLICY AS NUMEROUS CONFERENCES INDICATE.

The "Sonderdienst Oesterreich" reports that an Argentine delegation conducted trade talks with Austrian officials in Vienna at the end of February. Meanwhile, Austrian representatives have been participating in negotiations concerning the GATT member-nations which were recently concluded in Geneva. Trade talks with Czechoslovak representatives, which were initiated in November 1952, are still in progress. On February 8, an Austrian delegation left for Rome to discuss future commodity trade between the two countries. A small Hungarian delegation recently arrived in Vienna for special talks concerning Danube shipping. Austro-Yugoslav trade talks are scheduled to start shortly in Belgrade. March promises to be a particularly active month for foreign-trade negotiations. A French delegation is expected to arrive in Vienna during the first half of the month to discuss the next commodity-exchange and payments agreement.

During the second half of March trade talks will be held in Vienna with three separate delegations simultaneously, one from the Netherlands, one from Portugal and the third from Sweden. All three talks will be aimed at a one-year extension of the current commodity-exchange and payments agreements with these countries. Moreover, a Cuban trade delegation is also scheduled to arrive in Vienna within the next few weeks. Negotiations with Poland are expected to be resumed in Warsaw at the beginning of April. Later that month a Danish delegation will arrive in Vienna to discuss a further one-year extension of the trade agreement between the two countries. At the end of April an Austrian delegation is to leave for Madrid where talks will be held with the Spanish Government with a view to broadening the present barter arrangements into a commodity-exchange and payments agreement. In May a Belgian delegation is to discuss trade questions with Austrian officials in Vienna, while the mixed Austrian-Italian trade commission meets again in Rome.

AUSTRIA SIGNS CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH SWITZERLAND.

On February 14th Austria and Switzerland signed a credit agreement (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin VI/4 of February 27, 1953) for the sum of 36,000,000 Swiss francs, or about 215,000,000 schillings. The negotiations had been started at the initiative of Austria's Minister of Finance at the beginning of November 1952. The new credit agreement was signed between the Kreditanstalt-Bankverein of Vienna, through its General Director Dr. Joham, and a bank syndicate under the direction of the Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft of Zurich, which also included the Schweizerische Kreditanstalt and the Schweizerische Bankverein.

The Swiss loan is an outright financial credit granted the Austrian Kreditanstalt-Bankverein by the Swiss bank syndicate, and therefore does not involve commodity deliveries to Austria. The 36,000,000 Swiss francs will be paid into an account of the Austrian National Bank which in turn is to make an equivalent amount of schillings available to the Kreditanstalt. Part of the schilling amount will be used for a credit to the Federal Government's Post and Telegraph Administration for the financing of various investment projects to modernize and expand the telephone system. A subsidiary credit agreement was signed to that effect between the Kreditanstalt and the Austrian Ministry of Finance, under the terms of which the loan is to be repaid within six years. The interest to be paid by the Kreditanstalt to the Swiss banks will be at the rate of 4½% per

Austrian Minister of Finance Kamitz stated that the credit would relieve the federal budget's investment burden and thus prepare the way for a return to the method of financing public projects customary in normal times. Since some of the credit proceeds, which will amount to roughly 215,000,000 schillings, are to go to Austria's low-voltage power industry, a considerable improvement in that industry's employment situation is expected to offset the current lack of orders. The new funds will have the result of keeping certain plants operating at full production for an entire year. As for investments in the postal and telegraph services, these will be concentrated on projects in the provinces of Carinthia and Vorarlberg, as well as in East Tyrol.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

VIENNA UNIVERSITY RECEIVES \$60,000 ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION GRANT.

The University of Vienna recently received a \$60,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, most of it earmarked for the university's psychiatric and neurological clinic, which was formerly under the direction of Nobel-Prize winner Professor Hans Hoff. The funds are to be used to train specialists in the field of child psychiatry and for the university's institute of Pharmacology.

SUMMER SCHOOLS IN AUSTRIA 1953.

The following two pages contain detailed information on this year's summer school courses in Austria. Colleges and other institutions of higher education are invited to post this center spread at their bulletin board. Additional copies may be obtained from the Information Department of the Austrian Consulate General, 31 East 69 Street, New York 21, N.Y.

SUMMER SCHOOLS IN AUSTRIA 1953

1. SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

at Schloss Traunsee, near Gmunden, July 16 to August 27, 1953;
arranged by the University of Vienna, Dr.-Karl-Lueger-Ring 1, Vienna I.

Courses and Lectures: Law and Government/Liberal Arts/German Language and Literature. The courses are given in English.

Cost: The three-week course costs \$105.00. This sum includes room and board, tuition fees, excursions, field trips and visits to the Salzburg Festival performances. The six-week course costs \$190.00 inclusive of all charges and fees. Registration fee: \$10.00. Four-day trip to Vienna \$20.00.

2. INTERNATIONAL MUSIC AND THEATER COURSES

at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, July 21 to August 31, 1953;
arranged by the Mozarteum Academy of Music, Schwarzstrasse 26, Salzburg.

Courses and Lectures: Conducting Courses/Instrumental Techniques/Opera Courses/Drama Seminar/Ballet and Modern Dancing. These courses are open to young artists from any country, who are about to embark upon their concert and opera careers, and will be given in German, English, French and Italian.

Cost: Registration fee: \$20.00. Tuition varies with the particular course being taken. Room and board will be arranged by the Mozarteum Summer Academy.

3. SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK

at Mayrhofen, Zillertal, Tyrol.
First Course: June 28 to July 18, 1953; Second Course: July 19 to August 8, 1953; Third Course: August 9 to August 29, 1953; Fourth Course: August 30 to September 19, 1953;
arranged by the International Summer-School Courses of the University of Innsbruck, Meinhardsstrasse 3, Innsbruck, Cable Address: AUSTROKURS Innsbruck.

Aim of Courses and Seminars: The German Language, its Use and Proficiency/German Literature and Philosophy/Austria's Natural Beauties, her Culture and History/Promotion of International Understanding through Discussions in the Fields of Politics, Economics and Culture/Gay Vacation in the Austrian Alps.

Cost: All-inclusive cost per course (i.e., room and board, tuition, lectures and group events): \$80.00.

Registration with Laborde Travel Service Inc., 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

4. NINTH INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL ("European Forum")

at Alpbach near Innsbruck, Tyrol, August 15 to September 4, 1953;
arranged by the Austrian College Society, Kolingasse 19, Vienna IX, Cable Address: AUSTROCOLLEGE.

Program: The following seminars, courses, lectures, discussion groups and panel discussions will be conducted in German, English and French. All will come under the overall scientific theme of: "What is Man?"

- (a) **Seminars:** What is Man?/Origin and Development of Man/Origins of Human Society/Man in the Modern Society Structure/The Concept of Man Throughout History/From Impressionism to the Present Day.
- (b) **Discussion Groups:** Christian Anthropology/Man and the Law/Monopolies, Trusts and Cartels/European Institutions and Organizations/Music.
- (c) **Language Courses.**
- (d) **Lectures.**
- (e) **European Forum:** Rural Man in Present-day Europe/Man and the Radio.
- (f) **Concerts.**
- (g) **Exhibitions.**

Cost: Overall cost, including four meals per day, quarters, all scientific and cultural events, use of swimming pool and bus trip to the Achensee: about \$80.00.

Registration: Laborde Travel Service Inc., 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

5. SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES

at Schloss Leopoldskron, near Salzburg, January through September (see below);
arranged by the Salzburg Seminar, Schloss Leopoldskron, Salzburg.

Courses: American Literature/History/Political Science/Sociology/Psychology/Philosophy/Economics. These are open to any student between the ages of 23 and 35, but are primarily intended for teachers and individuals in public life (writers, newspapermen, Government officials, social scientists and advanced students). A sound knowledge of English is necessary. Evidence of qualifications and educational background required.

Course I: January 4 to February 1, 1953: American Political Thought in Domestic and Foreign Policy.

Course II: February 8 to March 8, 1953: Contemporary American Poetry, Prose and Literary Criticism.

Course III: March 15 to April 12, 1953: The Atlantic Community: Its Foundations in American History.

Course IV: June 10 to July 8, 1953: American Law: Its Principles and Institutions.

Course V: July 15 to August 23, 1953: General course.

Course VI: August 30 to September 27, 1953. Subjects to be announced later.

Cost: Acceptance Fee: 500 schillings for Course for Course V. (The current rate of exchange granted linings to the dollar.) Room and board will be provided larship.

Registration and further Information: Shepherd Brook Leopoldskron, Salzburg, Austria.

6. VIENNA INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES in Vienna.

Course I: July 15 to August 14, 1953.

Course II: August 15 to September 15, 1953;
arranged by the Secretariat of the Austrian Institut

Program: The courses and lectures, which will d Contribution to the Development of European Cultur

German language courses for beginners and ad and Austrian Literature/Lectures by Austrian uni art, monuments, scenic attractions, industry an tional documentary films/Excursions to Salzburg Grossglockner/Visits to industrial installations.

Cost: \$12.00 per course. The Secretariat of the A reservations for living quarters. Registration dead

7. INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES IN GERM in Salzburg;

arranged by the Salzburg Cultural Association, Address: AUSTRIATOURING, Salzburg.

Program and Cost: July 6 to July 25, 1953, and Ju quage Courses for beginners with an elementary k students. 450 schillings per course.

July 20 to August 15, 1953: Course in Commercia 600 schillings (500 schillings if the course is take

July 16 to August 12, 1953: Course in Germanic foreign college and university professors and for s 600 schillings.

Cost of Room and Board (double room at the home houses): 1,280 schillings for three weeks; 1,690 sch with bath: 1,400 schillings for three weeks; 1,810 in single rooms available upon request for an ac weeks) and 350 schillings (four weeks). Room with The current rate of exchange for foreign visitors in

8. INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES FOR TH LANGUAGES ACCORDING TO THE METHOD in Graz, Styria, June 1 to October 31, 1953; arranged by the International School of Austria, 4, Graz.

Cost: Tuition fee for summer course: 780 schillings ing-school), the cost is 1,740 schillings per month foreign visitors in Austria is 25 schillings to the d

9. INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY EXTENSION C THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF in Kammer-am-Attersee, Upper Austria, July 5 to August 30, 1953; arranged by the People's College of the City of

Program: The general theme of these weekly cour will deal with present-day problems. In addition t sion groups, conversations, visits to points of in The courses are to be conducted in German.

July 5 to 12: Causes of Wars - Conditions of P
July 12 to 19: Parents and Children, State and
July 18 to 26: Technical Progress: Man as Vict
July 26 to August 2: Secrets of Nature: From th
August 2 to 9: On the Meaning of Life: Between
August 9 to 16: Education: End or Means.
August 16 to 23: Hard Today - Uncertain Tomo
August 23 to 30: Thus Live We - How Do You

Cost: The weekly cost per person, including room sion, is 300 schillings. The current rate of exch is 25 schillings to the dollar.

10. SUMMER-SCHOOL COURSES IN ECONOMICS at Bad Ischl, Upper Austria

Preliminary Course: August 18 to 22, 1953,
Main Course: August 23 to 30, 1953;

arranged by the Political Economy Association Vienna VI and Promenade 37, Linz-Donau.

er Courses I, II, III, IV and VI; 650 schillings granted foreign visitors in Austria is 25 schillings provided free of charge in the form of a scholarship.

ard Brooks, Director, Salzburg Seminar, Schloss

COURSES

1953;
an Institute, Wipplingerstrasse 11, Vienna I.

h will deal broadly with the theme "Austria's Culture," include the following:

s and advanced students/Lectures on German Austrian university professors on Austrian science, industry and agriculture/Presentation of international Salzburg, the Salzkammergut, Carinthia and the mountains.

of the Austrian Institute will undertake to make for deadline: June 30, 1953.

GERMANIC LINGUISTICS AND PHILOLOGY

ociation, Auerspergstrasse 12, Salzburg; Cable

, and July 27 to August 15, 1953: German Language Institute, knowledge of German, and for advanced

Commercial and Economic German. Cost of course: \$100 (is taken for three weeks).

Germanic Philology. This course is designed for students of Germanic Philology. Cost:

the homes of Salzburg families or in boarding-houses, 690 schillings for four weeks. Prices for room and board, 1,810 schillings for four weeks. Lodgings in a boarding-house for an additional cost of 250 schillings (three rooms with bath: 50 schillings extra).

visitors in Austria is 25 schillings to the dollar.

FOR THE STUDY OF GERMAN AND OTHER LANGUAGES BY THE METHOD OF ELISABETH ANDERL

Austria, Anderl-Rogge Institute, Buergergasse

schillings per month. With room and board (board and room) 1,810 schillings per month. The current rate of exchange granted to the dollar.

PENSION COURSES: 1953 SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF LINZ

City of Linz, Hauptplatz 8, Linz, Upper Austria.

ly courses is "Our Time." The subject matter in addition to formal lectures, there will be discussions of interest, excursions and social events.

one of Peace.
ate and Citizens.
as Victim or as Master.
From the Lovely to the Frightful.
Between Coercion and Liberty.

ns.
in Tomorrow.
Do You Live?

ing room and board, tuition and day-long excursions. The current rate of exchange granted foreign visitors in Austria

ECONOMICS

1953,
ociation of Upper Austria, Linke Wienzeile 56, Linz.

Program: The preliminary course, which is open to a limited number of students (40 to 50), will deal with the present-day problems of Austria's economic policy. The main course is entitled: "Problems Connected with an Increase in European Productivity."

Cost: The cost of both series of lectures is \$5.00 for foreign students. The Secretariat of the Political Economy Association of Upper Austria will make arrangements for room and board, the cost of which ranges from \$1.80 to \$2.60 per day.

11. CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES

in Salzburg

August 2 to 15, 1953;

arranged by the Catholic Theological Faculty of Salzburg, Kapitelplatz 2/III, Salzburg.

Program: The courses and lectures will be followed by two excursions to places of interest in the history of art. The overall theme will be: "The Present-day Significance of the West's Christian Art."

Excursion I: Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Grossglockner, Salzburg.

Excursion II: Udine, Aquileia, Grado, Venice, Padua, Verona, the Dolomites, Grossglockner, Salzburg.

Cost: Tuition for the courses and lectures: 40 schillings (for one week) and 70 schillings (for two weeks). Excursion I: 600 schillings; Excursion II: 900 schillings. Cost of room and board in group lodgings (including breakfast, lunch and dinner): about 33 schillings per day. Private lodgings can be arranged by the Secretariat if requested in time. Single room: about 20 schillings per day; double room: 30-35 schillings per day (without board). The current rate of exchange granted foreign visitors in Austria is 25 schillings to the dollar. **Registration Deadline:** July 15, 1953.

12. SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE VIENNA ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART

at Bad Aussee, Styria, June 27 to July 31, 1953;

arranged by the Austro-American Society, Kaertnerstrasse 38, Vienna I.

Program: (a) *Main Subjects (30 hours each):* Composition/Piano/Violin/Violoncello/Opera Workshop. (b) *Supplementary Subjects (30 hours each):* German Language Courses/Rhythmics and Ear Training/History of Music/The Theoretical Foundations of Music. (c) *Individual Lectures:* Theater/Costumes/Proper interpretation of musical works.

Tours: 2 conducted tours to Salzburg with attendance of 2 performances at the Festivals. One day trips to St. Florian, St. Wolfgang and the Dachsteinhoehlen, 4 days' trip to Vienna.

Cost: Price for 5 weeks' stay at the Pension Tirolerhof \$170.00 for room and board (2 to 3 people in a room), excursions and social activities. Not included: \$10.00 for registration and \$20.00 for a trip to Vienna.

13. SPECIAL SUMMER SEMINARS (by Arrangement)

By special arrangement, it is now possible to organize short seminars at the group's preference at Alpine lake resorts and country villages. Austria's leading universities and other institutions of higher learning have agreed to furnish, for brief periods, professors and experts in various fields to lecture to visiting student groups and discuss vital topics with them. The professors would remain with the groups throughout their stay in Austria. The following seminar fields have been suggested: the Social Sciences, History, Economics, Political Sciences, European Literature, Music, the Dramatic Arts, Science, Education and Theology. The weekly cost for participating in these seminars would run from \$30.00 to 40.00 per person including the teacher's fee.

In addition arrangements have been made whereby study groups can stay in Gmunden. These latter seminars can be organized for a minimum of seven-day periods also at a weekly cost ranging from \$30.00 to 40.00 per person, including all expenses (room and board, short field trips, tuition fees and local taxes).

Information and Registration: Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th St., New York 17, N.Y.

14. MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS IN THE TYROL AND CARINTHIA (Climbing and Hiking)

The "Hochgebirgsschule Tirol" (Tyrol School of Mountaineering), at 12 Suedtiroler Platz, Innsbruck, gives information on cliff scaling and hiking anywhere in Austria. They also organize mountain tours and obtain guides.

The school's program includes peak-scalings and pass-crossings, guided tours of one or more days, and alpine excursions throughout the Tyrol.

The Heiligenblut School of Mountaineering at Heiligenblut, Carinthia organizes cliff scaling and hiking tours between June and September to the Grossglockner region. Inquiries may be addressed to: Friedl Damith, Bergsteigerschule Heiligenblut, Carinthia, Austria.

The "Buero fuer Studentenwanderungen" (Bureau for Student Excursions), at Schreyvogelgasse 3, Vienna I, offers visitors between the ages of 18 and 35 guided hiking, climbing and walking tours at an average length of 13 days and an average rate of \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day all expenses included.

Living expenses in Austria for a family of three would come to \$100-150 per month, provided the family sublets a small apartment and does its own housekeeping. Individuals interested in renting apartments for the durations of their stay in Austria should contact the local tourist office and/or advertise in the local newspapers. The amount indicated above will cover rent, food and incidentals, but not clothing expenses, car costs etc. Students can live quite comfortably for \$75-80 a month. For reservations, they should apply to the university or school where they plan to study; the latter will assist them in obtaining satisfactory lodgings. Inexpensive meals are available at the university or at special student-priced restaurants.

For REGISTRATION in all below-mentioned summer schools, unless otherwise indicated write to the AUSTRIAN STATE TOURIST DEPARTMENT, 48 East 48th St., New York, N.Y. - Further EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION and ADDITIONAL COPIES can be obtained from the AUSTRIAN INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 31 E 69th St., New York 21, N.Y.

GALA BENEFIT CONCERT AT HUNTER COLLEGE

MARCH 30. Under the auspices of the Austrian Consulate General a gala concert for the benefit of the reconstruction of the Vienna Opera House and of the Margit Bokor Memorial Fund of Columbia University devoted to Cancer Research will be held on Monday, March 30th, 1953 at the Assembly Hall of Hunter College in New York City. Prominent artists have graciously consented to take part in the performance. Tickets are available through the Austrian Institute 165 West 46th Street, room 1109, phone Circle 7-0796.

HERBERT BAYER EXHIBITION AT THE SCHAEFFER GALLERIES IN NEW YORK.

The current exhibit of paintings by the Austrian painter Herbert Bayer at the Schaeffer Galleries, 52 East 58th Street, in New York will close on March 14. Herbert Bayer was born in Austria, where he was a student of Kandinsky at the "Bauhaus" and later a specialist in typography and design. His paintings have been shown in one-man exhibits in Paris, Berlin, London and elsewhere, and when he came to the United States in 1938 his reputation had already been established. The first showing of his work in New York was at the Willard Gallery in 1943. Two years later, Dr. Alexander Dornier published his book, "The Way Beyond Art," which is based on Bayer's work. This book sets forth the theory of the importance of the artist who integrates his work with the society he lives in. In his life's work as a painter and designer, Bayer has stressed the necessity for the artist to take an active part in shaping the visual world and in contributing to the improvement of everyday life.

A few years ago Herbert Bayer painted a mural for one of the dining rooms of Harvard University and also designed a large tile wall for the Commons Building of the Graduate Center there. Although his earlier work showed a certain tendency toward surrealism, he is now a member of the American Artists group. But his art cannot be classified by merely attaching to it any of the familiar "isms", for he has always followed independent ways.

Most of the canvases shown in the current exhibit were painted in Bayer's studio, high up in the mountains. Although natural phenomena such as mountains, plant growth and water form the starting point of his compositions, the space-time idea is always evident in an attempt to keep the picture "in motion" and thus create an interplay between spectator and subject.

Bayer paintings are owned by the Fogg Museum, the San Francisco Museum of Art and by numerous museums and private collectors abroad.

MENOTTI'S "MEDIUM" AND NEW ORFF OPERA PREMIERED AT VOLKSOPER.

The Vienna State Opera, now performing at its temporary home at the Volksoper, presented two one-act operas at the beginning of March: Gian-Carlo Menotti's "Medium" and the fairy-tale opera "Die Kluge" by the German composer Carl Orff. Both of these works, performed in Vienna for the first time, were produced by Adolf Rott and conducted by Meinhardt Zallinger. The Vienna State Opera's presentation of Menotti's "The Consul" had been very enthusiastically received in 1951 and a similar success greeted "The Medium" now.

AUSTRIAN HISTORIAN FRIEDRICH ENGEL-JANOSI TURNS 60.

Friedrich Engel-Janosi, the noted Austrian historian, celebrated his 60. birthday on February 18, 1953.

Professor Engel received his doctorate of law in 1919 and his doctorate of philosophy two years later, after studying with such scholars as Pribram, Redlich and Dopsch. He was also greatly influenced by the method of Max Dvorak, and soon showed a marked interest in Austrian and Italian history. Prof. Engel's works on Joseph II and on the social upheavals of 1848 firmly established him as an historian of repute. He also wrote a series of works on the statesmen of the Metternich era: Rechberg, Huebner, Prokesch and Gentz. In 1929 he qualified as a lecturer in modern history at the University of Vienna and in 1935 he received the title of "Extraordinarius." Since 1942 Professor Engel has been teaching at the Catholic University of America in Washington. His many years of intensive research have culminated in such scholarly works as "The Growth of German Historicism," published in 1944.

VIENNA "ART CLUB" MOVES TO NEW PREMISES.

The Vienna Art Club, which has been meeting in the basement of the Vienna Bar where it has also been operating an art gallery since the end of 1951, has now moved to new premises on the first floor of a nearby café, where an exhibition of its members' works was held at the end of February. The Vienna Art Club has become a center of intellectual and artistic life in the Austrian capital.

"GALERIE WUERTHIE" IN VIENNA PLANS AMBITIOUS PROGRAM UNDER ITS NEW DIRECTOR, FRITZ WOTRUBA.

Vienna's well-known sculptor, Fritz Wotruba, recently took over the artistic direction of the "Galerie Wuerthie" which he hopes to turn into a center of European art. Present plans call for two to three representative exhibitions of international art in addition to a number of other exhibits featuring primarily the work of Austrian artists.

VIENNA MOZART SOCIETY AWARDS THREE MEDALS TO OUTSTANDING ARTISTS.

In celebration of the 179th birthday of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the "Wiener Mozartgemeinde" (Vienna Mozart Society) has awarded its 1953 Mozart Medal to the following interpreters of his music: the Swiss pianist Edwin Fischer, the conductor Joseph Krips, the violinist Wolfgang Schneiderhan and the Vienna Philharmonic.

AMERICAN SKI ACES PARTICIPATE IN AUSTRIAN SKI-JUMPING COMPETITION.

Clarence Hill, Marvin Crawford and Roy Sherwood, three of America's leading skiers, left this country on February 23 to take part in the International Ski-Jumping Competition held in Kulm, Austria, between February 26 and March 1. All three were selected by the American National Ski Association.

The Kulm Ski-Jumping Competitions are this year's major spectator events in the field of skiing. These "ski-flying" contests, which according to F.I.S. decision are held on alternate years at Obertsdorf in Germany and at Kulm in Austria, traditionally draw huge crowds. Last year, the events were witnessed by 250,000 spectators. The Bavarian and Styrian ski runs are the only ones in the world adapted to the kind of jumping known as "ski-flying," which involves long-distance jumping from a steep run.

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

Published by the Austrian Trade Delegate

31 E. 69 St. • New York 21, N.Y. • Tel: LE 5-3335

WHAT'S COMING FROM AUSTRIA

Upon request, a list is herewith published of some Austrian goods which have been imported into this country:

Wool manufactures, including tapestries, knitted hose, knitted outerwear; embroidered silk manufactures; woven silk manufactures; synthetic fiber (staple fiber); artificial flowers; ordinary and spring clothespins; furniture (including bent wood furniture); paper boxes; paper manufactures, including stationery, grease-proof paper, crepe paper, paper bags, etc.; window glass; bottles; mirrors; chandeliers and lighting fixtures; glass prisms; illuminating articles; blown glass; table china; earthenware; ceramics.

Also, bicycles and bicycle parts, motorcycles and parts; saccharine; solid naphthalene; fertilizers; toilet soap; ordinary soaps; photographic goods, including still and film cameras and parts; scientific instruments, including microscopes, laboratory scales, dental and surgical instruments, etc.; pipe organs, pianos, music boxes, and a variety of musical instruments, including accordions; toys of metal, wood and rubber; hunting rifles and parts; books, maps, and printed material; greeting cards, pictures, stamps, playing cards, etc; watches and clocks, including cuckoo clocks; antique art works; pipes, including Meerschaums, cigarette holders, lighters, smokers' articles; beads, imitation pearls; printing plates.

Also, burlap, jute, and flax manufactures; semi-finished wool goods, yarn waste, cotton towels, laces and embroideries, including handkerchiefs, loden yard goods and finished top coats, jersey yard goods and finished articles; cotton hose; seeds and oils, pharmaceutical herbs; rubber combs.

Also, bottled beer, wines, malt liquors; chocolate and candy; biscuits; bristles; feathers for bedding; furs; luggage of leather and other materials; handbags; leaches etc.; magnetite; pig iron; wire rods; steel bars; steel plates; wire manufactures, including barbed wire; metal foil; brass manufactures, nails and screws; rhinestones, costume jewelry; precious metal jewelry; electrical machines and appliances; bakery, butcher's and similar machines, etc; hand and machine tools; ball bearings, etc.

Please address inquiries concerning

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

to

The Austrian Trade Delegate

31 East 69th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

THE WEST COAST OFFICE OF THE AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE is scheduled to open at the end of March or early in April. The West Coast Office will be headed by Mr. Wilhelm L. Kriessmann who has arrived in this country and is expected to be in Los Angeles late in March, where the West Coast Office will be established for the time being. Communications to Mr. Kriessmann should be addressed care of The Austrian Consulate General, 408 Pershing Square Building, Los Angeles 13, California.

NEW UNIVERSAL STAPLER. An Austrian firm has developed a new stapling machine. According to the prospectus, the new stapler can be used not only for the office, but also for stapling together light wooden or paper board boxes, etc. The machine, which is named "Frog de Luxe," uses European and American standard staples. For use in tropical and humid climates, a special type of the new stapler was devised which is made of corrosion-resistant material. Export orders have already been received not only from Europe and the Near East, but also from Latin America. The manufacturer wishes to establish contact with a leading American office-equipment distributor (1423).

ATTENTION: SHOE INDUSTRY. The following report from Austria was received in February: An Austrian engineer has developed a completely new system for enlarging or reducing patterns used in the shoe industry. The new apparatus works on the principle of photographic enlargement and gives precision results regardless of the size to which the shoe pattern is to be reduced or enlarged. Contrary to the methods hitherto in use, the new Austrian apparatus makes it possible to enlarge or reduce the basic pattern together with the assembling or perforating patterns (1421).

NEW SURGICAL INSTRUMENT TO CUT PLASTER CASTS. An Austrian inventor has brought out a new surgical hand-operated instrument named "Roefax," which enables surgeons to remove plaster casts of any thickness easily and without danger to the patient (1420).

U.S. PATENT APPLICATION FOR REVOLUTIONARY NEW BUTTON. The Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate has been informed that the inventor of an entirely new kind of button has applied for a patent in this country. The new button, which has nothing to do with, and is in no way similar to, the old metal "Snap-On" buttons, eliminates the use of needle and thread entirely. Contrary to former inventions in this field, the new button is usable on the outside of the garment and can be attached to almost any fabric, including such materials as plastics, which do not ordinarily lend themselves to sewing. According to the inventor, the new threadless button does away with the conventional three or four holes. Instead, it is provided with one hole in the center. The button is placed on the fabric to which it is to be attached, and on the reverse side of the fabric a small plate is held in the exact spot opposite the hole in the button. With the help of a special hand-operated instrument, the plate and the fabric covering it are forced through the hole of the button. When the fabric is straightened out, the plate falls back flat against

the hole through which it (and the textile material covering it) cannot escape. In this way the button is firmly anchored in the fabric. A simple movement is sufficient to release the button without damage to the fabric. The name of the American representative of the Austrian inventor will be communicated upon request to seriously interested reputable parties. Inquiries should be addressed to the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York (1426).



Austria Produces Fine Cooking Ranges for Electricity, Metered and Bottled Gas, and Coal. Shown here is a range for bottled gas (No. 1425).

AUSTRIAN CHRISTMAS-TREE DECORATIONS. Austria's makers of Christmas-tree decorations reported that exports in 1952 were considerably higher than in 1951. Exports went to practically all countries where Christmas-tree decorations are used. In many countries the Austrian Christmas-tree decorations were so successful that immediately after the end of the 1952 Christmas season numerous inquiries were already coming in with regard to the 1953 line. The Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York and its West Coast Office (scheduled to be opened in April) will provide, upon request, lists with names and addresses of Austrian Christmas-tree decoration manufacturers and exporters.

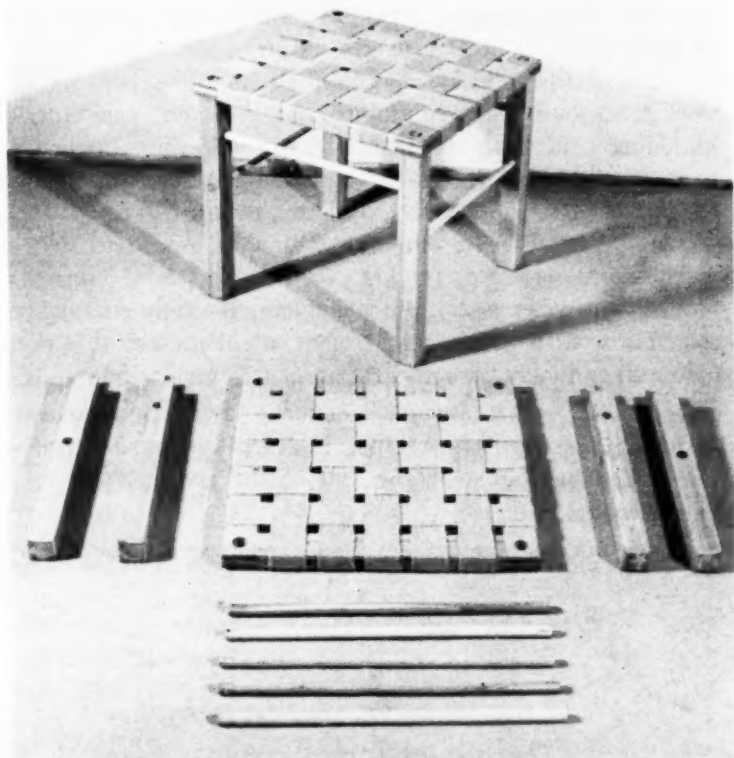
ANTI-CORROSION WRAPPING PAPER FROM AUSTRIA.

An Austrian paper manufacturer has developed a new impregnated paper for use in shipping corrosion-endangered metal manufactures. The new corrosion-resistant paper is manufactured according to a secret process. Preliminary reports on the use of the new corrosion-resistant paper have been most encouraging. (1422).

"DULCIATA" ART-CRAFT METAL GOODS are being exported to many parts of the world. They are silver-plated, nickel-plated, or chromium-plated metal goods of many kinds (except table cutlery) of which two complete lines per year have been offered. The reaction to the Austrian plated goods has been enthusiastic, and American visitors to Austria have brought back many of these articles under the duty-free travellers' allowance. Rated American businessmen interested in contacting the Austrian manufacturer are invited to inquire at the Austrian Trade Delegate's Office in New York, or at the branch office on the West Coast. (1424).

AUSTRIA'S LARGEST ALUMINUM PLANT expects to reach an output of 30,000 metric tons of aluminum this year. Aluminum semi-manufactures are also being exported to new markets, and everywhere customers have been expressing marked satisfaction with Austrian aluminum goods.

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN PARTICIPATION IN TORONTO FAIR ANNOUNCED. Austria will be officially represented for the first time at this year's Toronto Fair, to be held from June 1 to 12. Her chief exhibits will consist of textiles, local arts and crafts products and special machinery, particularly wood-processing machines. Footwear, hunting equipment and musical instruments of Austrian manufacture will also be shown.



Austrian Furniture for Self-Assembly. Picture shows television stool and component parts which can easily be assembled (No. 1427).

NEW AUSTRIAN GAS-MANTLE PLANT. A new factory the "Luxor G.M.B.H." has recently started the production of gas-mantles. The factory is equipped with latest knitting and winding machines. Furthermore, the Luxor-Works are well stocked with auxiliary machines, all specially designed for their specific needs and enabling the firm to compete successfully at world market prices. (1461)

AUSTRIAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS TO PRODUCE \$500,000 WORTH OF EQUIPMENT FOR INDIA. The United Austrian Iron and Steel Works (VOEST) in Linz, Upper Austria, recently accepted \$500,000 worth of orders from India for the supply of irrigation and power plant equipment. The Indian Government is planning to use this material for the development of extensive irrigation projects in drought-stricken areas and for the construction of hydroelectric power plants. Additional orders are expected to be placed at a later date.

The following item was received just before press time:

AUSTRIAN FERTILIZER TO REHABILITATE KOREA. The Austrian fertilizer plant "Oesterreichische Stickstoffwerke," Linz, has signed a contract with the United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), calling for delivery by May 1953 of 30,000 tons of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate fertilizer. The value of this order is roughly estimated at \$1,200,000. Payment will be effected in U.S. Dollars within the framework of the Korean Aid Program.

*Readers are invited to reprint or quote material from
AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN*

TRADE LEADS. An Austrian firm:

- 1417 - offers Austrian decorated china, including complete table sets, coffee services, individual pieces. Regional distributorships available to well-rated firms;
- 1419 - offers chandeliers (lustres);
- 1425 - offers fine cooking ranges operating on electricity, metered or bottled gas and coal;
- 1427 - offers furniture for self-assembly;
- 1428 - offers "Dirndls", Lederhosen and other Austrian clothing of various materials; will furnish patterns, specifications and instructions for mass production; financial arrangements open;
- 1429 - offers metal shoe trees with a heating element for use at sports centers to dry slush-covered or water-soaked shoes quickly and safely;
- 1430 - offers pressure cookers;
- 1431 - offers Christmas-tree decorations;
- 1432 - offers cold-rolled spring band steel, special quality springs for roller shutters, phonograph spring steel - cold-rolled, tempered, yellow, hardened, with rounded edges; woodworking saws, reaper knives and plates for reaper knives;
- 1433 - offers oscillating circular chain saws, slabbing saws,

gasoline and electrically driven power saws, electric sharpening apparatus for sharpening saw chains and milling chains;

- 1434 - offers furniture fittings, hinges, curtain fixtures, clothes hooks, hat stands, bathroom fittings, iron, brass, galvanized or artificial horn finish;



China from Austria (No. 1417)

- 1435 - offers files of all kinds;
- 1436 - offers wire-stapling machines, office supplies; pocket manicure sets;
- 1437 - offers industrial brushes;
- 1438 - offers spinning and carded-yarn machines;
- 1439 - offers hose clips, brass and galvanized iron finish; hose connecting tubes; hose claws, grinding-wheel dressers, tempered steel-plate finish or chill-cast iron finish;
- 1440 - offers weaving machinery - crossed thread winders, sizing and drying machines, warping frames; cloth finishing machines - open-width and other scouring machines, fulling mills, felt-scouring machines for the paper industry, etc.;
- 1441 - offers first quality knitted goods, pullovers and cardigans;
- 1442 - offers electric cooking stoves, electric irons, electric water heaters, electric hotplates;
- 1443 - offers electric fuses and exploders, testing instruments for electric mine-blasting, shot-firing lines for mines and quarries;

- 1444 - offers moisture-measuring instruments for wood, cotton, woolens, yarns; cable-testing instruments, cable locators, polarizing switches, fire alarms, etc.;
- 1445 - offers hospital equipment, medical and dental supplies, surgical and laboratory appliances; firm is leading Austrian manufacturer and exporter, and seeks suitable sales outlets;
- 1446 - offers dental and laboratory supplies; spray guns;
- 1447 - offers gas mantles for paraffin pressure lamps of all types (Autoform gas mantles);
- 1448 - offers bee poison ointment and injections for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, allergic diseases;
- 1449 - offers roofing felts - tar and bituminous finishes;
- 1450 - offers stainless cutlery, chrome-steel cutlery, first quality Martin-steel cutlery, tinned iron cutlery;
- 1451 - offers flint lighters of all types;
- 1452 - offers pocket and wrist watches;
- 1453 - offers art prints in color collotype, four-color print, offset print, etc.;
- 1454 - offers printed labels, multi-colored brochures and leaflets; painting and sketch books; tracing books;
- 1455 - offers mathematical instruments and drawing compasses in precision and school qualities - nickel-plated brass finish;
- 1456 - offers glass-cutting diamonds for all types of plate glass;
- 1457 - offers printer's type, English, French, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, German; typographical brass rules;
- 1458 - offers steel-thrashing machines and straw presses;
- 1459 - offers wire-mesh welding equipment and accessories; welded fences; steel wire-mesh for construction work;
- 1460 - offers license for "Derostan" process of electro-alkaline surface cleaning of iron, consisting of immersion for 5-10 mins. in alkaline solution, charged by continuous electric current of 5-8 volts. Surfaces chemically purified, rendered impervious to oxidation for several weeks;
- 5081 - seeks connection with U.S. exporters and jobbers for wheat, corn, lard;
- 5082 - seeks license by U.S. firm for manufacture and sale in Austria of chewing gum;
- 5083 - seeks contact with U.S. manufacturer of clothing; wishes to distribute clothing in Austria on mail-order basis;
- 5084 - seeks reliable national or regional distributors for staplers, thumbtacks, paper-fasteners, paper clips, etc. The firm is one of Austria's foremost exporters and has experience in the American market;

While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good repute in this listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Names and addresses of the above listed inquiries will be communicated upon request by

THE AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE

31 East 69th St., 5th fl., New York 21, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: LEhigh 5-3335

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

*Published by the Information Department of
THE AUSTRIAN CONSULATE GENERAL*

31 EAST 69th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N.Y. • TELEPHONE: LEhigh 5-4120



Librarian:
Mont. State Univ.
Missoula, Mont.